

Fair, colder tonight and tomorrow; brisk northwest winds

The Washington Times

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NUMBER 3600.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, APRIL 19, 1904.

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COMMITTEE HEARS ARGUMENTS UPON M STREET LINE

President Dunlop Declares Company Ready to Build Extensions.

WATERED STOCK TILT

Interesting Facts Brought Out as to Cost of Constructing Tracks.

The proposition to construct a cross-town street car line through M Street was argued before the House Committee on the District of Columbia this morning. The committee had under consideration the Senate bill to grant a franchise for the building of such a line to the Great Falls and Old Dominion Company, and also the proposition of the Capital Traction Company to construct eastern extensions and lay tracks through M Street for cross-town service.

Interest in the proposed new system was manifested by the large and representative gathering of citizens present at the hearing. All of the various city zone associations in East and Northwest Washington were represented by influential citizens. President Dunlop appeared for the Capital Traction Company; General Harries for the Washington Traction Company; John Ridout, William F. Hart, and a number of others were present in the interests of the Old Dominion Company.

Mr. Ridout made the opening argument. He submitted the evidence taken before the Senate District Committee in support of the application of his company for the franchise to build the road through M Street, suggesting only one change in the pending bill, and that an amendment which will provide for free transfers with all lines at all intersecting points on the route. Such a provision, he said, had been omitted from the bill and should be inserted.

Mr. Dunlop objects. In opposition to the proposition of the Old Dominion Company. He said the Union Station in Georgetown had been built by the Capital Traction Company in Georgetown under direction from Congress. It was in part to serve the purposes of the suburban lines, and they had the right to use it. His company, he said, had assisted the Virginia company to get the privilege of coming across the Aqueduct Bridge, and the next step which the Old Dominion Company took was to seek the right to come down town over the tracks of the Capital Traction Company.

Coming down to the matter of the M Street line, Mr. Dunlop said his company had not previously offered to build a line on that street because the company had thought it was a dead end. The company had been waiting to build its eastern extensions. Now, if permission were granted to the Capital Traction Company it would build the line as soon as any company could build it. He contended that it would not pay the Old Dominion Company to construct such a line; in fact he declared it would not pay the Capital Traction Company, but it could better afford to construct it than the other company, because it was organized, and could put cars on it today if the tracks were laid.

Ready for Business.
The Capital Traction Company, he said, had the equipment, and could maintain a five-minute schedule and give good service. He did not think it would pay over operating expenses. "We would," he said, "simply get the fares on the new line which we are now getting on the old one; we would not lose anything, but I do not think there would be \$10,000 a year paid in additional fares on the new line over and above what is now paid to the two existing companies."

Mr. Babcock asked what in the opinion of Mr. Dunlop would be the effect upon property values from Rock Creek to Connecticut Avenue by the construction of the M Street line. Mr. Dunlop said the street railway companies had built up the city, and the construction of railway lines would enhance the value of property in his opinion.

Cost of Construction.
In answer to a question by Representative Smith, Mr. Dunlop said that the cost of an underground system, exclusive of equipment, was between fifty and sixty thousand dollars a mile for a single track. Continuing, Mr. Dunlop said his company had asked for the right to build the extensions in good faith.

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THE WEATHER.

It is somewhat warmer east of the Appalachians and in Tennessee, the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions, and colder weather prevails along the lower lakes.

Fair weather will prevail tonight and tomorrow in all parts of the Washington forecast district, except along the lower lakes, where there will be snow flurries tonight.

It will be colder tonight in Atlantic coast districts north of the Carolinas, and colder tomorrow on the south Atlantic coast.

TEMPERATURE.

9 a. m. 58
12 noon 58
3 p. m. 58
6 p. m. 58

THE SUN.

Sun sets today 6:40 p. m.
Sun rises tomorrow 6:18 a. m.

TIDE TABLE.

High tide today 10:45 p. m.
High tide tomorrow 11:32 p. m.
Low tide tomorrow 5:00 a. m., 5:52 p. m.

NOTABLE SCENE ON HALL SITE

Daughters of American Revolution Attend Cornerstone Laying En Masse—Estimated That 5,000 Viewed Ceremony.

PRESIDENT GENERAL FAIRBANKS IS ESCORTED BY MINUTE MEN

Plat of Ground Cost \$50,000, and Continental Memorial Hall Completed Will Represent Over \$400,000.

With ceremonies appropriate to such a notable patriotic occasion, the cornerstone of the Memorial Continental Hall, to be erected by the Daughters of the American Revolution, was placed in position this afternoon before an assemblage of 5,000 persons, including resident Government officials and their families, and the officers and delegates of the thirteenth continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

A COLONIAL STRUCTURE.

The new building will be on a plat of ground situated in Seventeenth Street, south of the Corcoran Art Gallery, purchased at a cost of \$50,000. The completed structure will have required an outlay of between \$400,000 and \$500,000.

Probably of marble, the specifications require all materials to be of American production. Edward P. Casey, of New York, the successful competing architect, has made plans which contemplate a beautiful, ornate, colonial structure, affording an assembly room with stage and large seating capacity, a museum and a storage department for D. A. R. records.

Memorial Portico.

An interesting feature of the building is the memorial portico, a semicircle, with a radius of thirty feet, the thirteen columns supporting the roof to represent the original colonies. These will be the height of the building, on the southern elevation, of marble, and will cost \$2,000 each.

The stands on three sides of the cornerstones were crowded with guests of the Daughters at 2:30 o'clock, when Col. T. S. Symons, superintendent of public buildings and master of ceremonies, opened the exercises. Forty-five pillars, representing the States of the Union, decorated with streamers and festooned with evergreen, surrounded the court. In one of the stands, the Marine Band furnished patriotic music.

Escort of Minute Men.

Mrs. Fairbanks and the other officers of the congress were escorted from Chase's Theater to the scene of the cornerstone laying by a guard of honor from the First Regiment of Minute Men, Col. M. A. Winter, commanding. After the singing of "My Country 'Tis Thee," by the band, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, chaplain of the Senate, delivered the invocation. A pretty feature of the ceremonies then followed in the salute to the flag by the Children of the American Revolution.

Mrs. Fairbanks' Address.

Mrs. Charles W. Fairbanks, president general of the D. A. R., delivered the principal address. She said:

"Daughters of the American Revolution and Friends: Upon this date, filled with historic memories, we gather with patriotic thought, with reverent spirit, and almost boundless gratitude to the men and women of the Revolution—the founders of this republic, who left us the priceless heritage of home and country. We are here in the performance of a grateful and pleasing observance, to lay the cornerstone of a memorial dedicated to those who loved freedom more than wealth or power."

"The spacious marble hall which here will soon rear its beautiful proportions is an expression from this great society—its broad and comprehensive view of the characters in the past, to whom gratitude is due."

To All Who Sent Aid.

"It is not erected alone to the mighty statesmen of the Revolutionary epoch, who laid the groundwork for the great struggle for liberty; not alone to the immortal generals who organized the patriots into armies, who foresaw troubles and planned to meet them, who suffered hunger and defeat, and at last with their soldiers enjoyed victory after a weary war. It is not alone to the heroic children of the infant navy or those days, who did valiant service upon the sea; not alone to the inspiring sacrifices of a Rebecca Mott, who so loved the cause of liberty that she burned her own house that liberty's army might have no obstruction in its way to success. Not alone to devotion to duty and country which inspired brave Molly Pitcher to carry out the work which sudden death took from her husband, but to all the men of the line and all the women at the spinning wheel."

"All these, and to many more, indeed, all who aided the cause of independence, is Memorial Continental Hall dedicated. The significant events, the fond wishes, and the untiring labor of the past, have brought us to this long-looked-for, prayed-for epoch in the history of our society."

The Grand Purpose.

"The grand purpose for which Memorial Continental Hall is intended is twofold. It will, when completed, symbolize the work, the contributions, and beliefs of thousands of the patriotic women of the Republic, and will have the saving faith to believe this palace beautiful will stand for ages a temple from which will shine forth the rays of the lamp of liberty, kept trimmed and burning by the devoted Daughters of the American Revolution. It will be a shrine to which future generations will repair to receive renewed inspiration in their work for liberty."

"The National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, Deo volente, lays the cornerstone of its greatest work."

(Continued on Second Page.)

Mrs. M. B. TULLOCH



AN EARNEST D. A. R. WORKER.

Vice President General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Uncle Sam a Sheriff In San Domingo Land

Will Take Charge of Leading Ports and Hold Off All Hungry European Creditors. A Permanent Protectorate.

European nations will not be allowed to resort to arms for the purpose of collecting claims against Santo Domingo. The United States has decided that the trouble caused by the attempt of the allied powers to collect claims from Venezuela shall not be repeated. United States Minister Powell, at Santo Domingo, has informed the minister of foreign affairs that this country will not allow other nations to collect claims against Santo Domingo by force.

It is the purpose of this Government to take charge of the leading ports of the little republic and pay off claims of other nations in case it becomes necessary to do so. In other words, the United States will act as sheriff and will stand between the rebellious little republic and the mob of creditors which is threatening to make trouble. This Government will not assume a permanent protectorate over Santo Domingo, but will take charge of its customs temporarily.

Commissioners Embark Upon Sea of Politics

Secret Conclaves at District Building, Followed by Semi-Official Announcement, Arouses Much Interest.

The District Commissioners have embarked on the troubled sea of local politics. What course their navigation will pursue, by what compass they will be guided through the turbid waters, and into what haven they would sail cannot at present be ascertained.

That this unprecedented step has been taken only after due deliberation is evident from the facts in the case. Late yesterday afternoon Theodore W. Noyes and George H. Harries held lengthy consultations with the Commissioners. When General Harries was questioned as to the nature of the business on which he visited the District Building, he said:

"It was merely a matter of District politics."

The two men mentioned were clothed with each of the three Commissioners in succession, fifteen minutes with Mr. Macfarland, an hour and a half with Mr. West, and twenty minutes with Colonel Biddle.

Secret Conferences.

This shows, it is claimed, that the Commissioners, in launching forth into their new sailing territory, are being very particular in obtaining descriptions of the land unto which they will ultimately go. In each instance the consultations were held behind closed doors, and over these councils of war secrecy reigned like a pall.

Since the announcement of General Harries that the District Commissioners are turning their attention to District politics, speculation has become rife as to what side will profit by the new Richmond in the field. Will Slater or Norris be benefited? Will Perry Carson be assured a decisive triumph over W. Calvin Chase? or will Leader Chase be given the reins of domination and triumph for all time?

When these questions are answered by the declaration of the Commissioners as to where and for what they stand, the results will be eventful and important in the extreme. It is argued that the side or party championed by the Commissioners will be assured victory in the shape of a landslide.

Trimvirs in Demand.

Each faction is anxious to secure the endorsement and favor of these three men, who have such unbounded influence not only with the residents of the District, but with that higher body, the Congress of the United States.

It is argued that one Commissioner may throw his power to one party while another may help the opposite politicians. The reason for this argument is that General Harries and Mr. Noyes consulted with the Commissioners separately, the inference being that there is a division in the board, a lack of unanimity that will help more than one faction.

HILL WINS VICTORY IN SECURITIES CASE

United States Court Denies Right of E. H. Harriman and Pierce to File Petition.

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 19.—The United States Circuit Court this morning denied the right of E. H. Harriman and Pierce to file a petition against J. J. Hill for the proposed pro rata distribution of the Northern Securities stock.

The decision is a victory for Hill.

WASHINGTON SHUT OUT IN THE MORNING GAME

BOSTON, April 19.—In a slow and uninteresting game this forenoon, the world's champions administered the second coat of whitewash to the Washingtonians in this series, defeating them 1 to 0.

The score:
Boston, 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1 5 1
Washington 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Batteries—Winter and Doran; Dunlap and Drill. Umpires—Carpenter and Dwyer. Attendance, 8,257.

Best Lumber, \$1.50 Per 100 Feet.
Frank Libbey & Co., 6th & N. Y. Ave., Adv.

SCOUTS CLASH ON YALU RIVER

Six Japanese Killed in Exchange of Shots With Enemy—Battle Believed to Have Occurred Last Night.

STRONG RUSSIAN FORCE ADVANCES ALONG THE GREAT SOUTH ROAD

Flanks and Rear Exposed, as if to Draw Mikado's Troops From Attack on Main Army.

LONDON, April 19.—The correspondent of the Central News at Tiao-Yang, Manchuria, sends a dispatch via St. Petersburg, reporting that some important fighting between outposts has occurred on the banks of the Yalu River. On Saturday night, six Japanese were killed in an exchange of shots with a party of Russian scouts.

There was some more firing last night, but the results are not known. The Japanese scouts dress as Korean peasants, and in order to find the exact position of the Russian scouts, shoot to them in Russian.

RUSSIAN FORCE MOVES.

SEOUL, Korea, April 14.—The commissioner of customs at Wonsan, on the east coast of Korea, reports that a strong Russian force is advancing along the Great South Road, following the eastern coast. It passed near Song-Chin, which was occupied by a detached scouting party. The main body occupied Puk-Cheng, about eighty miles north of Wonsan, on Sunday last.

The flanks and rear of the force, the commissioner reports, are exposed. It is evidently the intention of the column to draw the Japanese off from an attack at the Yalu River.

Three Thousand Troops Pass Harbin Each Day

ST. PETERSBURG, April 19.—The Russian papers repeat, but do not verify, the various rumors of the attempted or impending landing of the Japanese on or near the Liaotung Peninsula. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Paris Temps" the effort to land there will be made simultaneously with an attempt to cross the Yalu River.

The Weichai-wei correspondent of the "Express," referring to the alleged imminent landing north of Port Arthur, says that scores of transports have been seen passing between Japan and the Bay of Korea during the last few days. Each transport fleet was accompanied by a steamer equipped with wireless telegraph instruments, thereby keeping in constant touch with Admiral Togo.

The correspondent also says that startling events, equal in importance to those of last week, are to be expected shortly. Chinese ships bring news that Admiral Togo has retired to the Blonde Islands, which he has been using as his base.

It seems that the whole Japanese fleet is regularly supplied with coal at sea by vessels from Nagasaki and Mokpo, which also bring ammunition and other supplies. No attempt at concealment is made, the Japanese feeling assured that they are immune from attack.

Admiral Togo and his officers have been for more than two months aboard their ships. The admiral has not left his flagship, the battleship Mikasa, for more than an hour in that time. One of the most indefatigable of his officers is Prince Yoshitake, of the imperial house, who is second in command of the cruiser Chitose, which has done splendid work in the various engagements.

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Americans to Protest Against Britain's Act

Pittsburg Capitalists Declare Sailing of Retribution to Mosquito Coast Is Dangerous Precedent.

Americans who have property interests in the Mosquito Indian country in Nicaragua will protest to the State Department against the interference of the British warship Retribution with Nicaraguan affairs. James Dietrick, of Pittsburg, managing director of the United States and Nicaragua Company, an American corporation owning mining property in the Mosquito Indian country, called at the State Department this morning, and will present the grievances of Americans in Nicaragua against British meddling.

The British ambassador explained to the State Department, when the Retribution sailed from Jamaica for Nicaragua, that Nicaraguans were abusing the Mosquito Indians and violating an agreement Nicaragua made with England years ago to treat the Indians justly on condition that England surrender all right to the land of the Indians.

Mr. Dietrick has a different story to tell concerning the interference of Great Britain, and believes the action of Great Britain may result in serious international complications, unless the United States takes prompt action. Mr. Dietrick says the persons who are said to have been mistreated are trouble-makers who are not entitled to consideration. Jamaica negroes of the lowest type are the only British subjects who have in any manner been concerned in the trouble.

The treaty under which Great Britain insists it has the right to act was negotiated while this country was engaged in the civil war, and consequently could not give proper attention to the matter. On account of this treaty Great Britain maintains it has a perfect right to interfere in Nicaragua without violating the Monroe Doctrine.

Plan's Cure for Consumption gives relief in case of cough and cold. At drugists, 25c. Adv.